

Plymouth Advertiser.

Plymouth, O., Saturday, January 22.

Color in Ohio.

That body of lick-spittles known as the Ohio Senate, have just perpetrated one of the most contemptible actions on record. It appears some time since, Wm. H. Day, of Cleveland, editor of the *Alienist*, a young man of striking ability, but who unfortunately cannot boast of pure Anglo-Saxon blood, applied for admission to the bar of the Senate, as reporter for his paper. On motion of Mr. Townsend, he was admitted, the Senate not knowing but that the applicant's hair was of the orthodox straightness. One morning, however, they were astounded and horrified at seeing a tall, slender, gentlemanly-looking mulatto take his seat among the reporters! Their consternation may be imagined! Such a thing had never been known in the legislative halls of Ohio, as a mulatto reporting their proceedings, and—the result was, the resolution admitting Wm. H. Day as reporter for the *Alienist* American was rescinded.

Day is a graduate of Oberlin College, in which institution he distinguished himself by his close application to his pursuit, his unassuming, gentlemanly manner, and exemplary conduct generally. Poor and friendless he struggled up, earning day by day, the means to educate himself, and surmounting obstacles which most men would have shrunk from attempting. He graduated with the highest honors. From Oberlin he went to Cleveland, and was employed for a time as a journeyman printer in the office of the *True Democrat*, and subsequently as Local Reporter and Associate Editor—stations which he filled with marked ability. About a year since he commenced the publication of the *Alienist* American, which took at once, a prominent position among papers of the class.

Yet in a free State such a man is denied privileges that have heretofore been extended to every one asking it, merely because he is a mulatto.

If a seat had been denied him when application was first made for his admission, it would not, perhaps have been so censurable; but when the Senate voted his admission he had a right to the seat which only criminal or improper conduct should have taken from him.

The whole transaction is infamous, and shows that the old prejudice against color is increasing, rather than diminishing, and that doughfacedness is on the rise at Columbus. The Ohio Senate, which we never thought was low enough to be guilty of anything quite so mean, has conciliated the negro drivers on the other side of the Ohio river, and shown their entire devotion to the "peculiar institution," by driving a man possessed of twice the brains of most of them, and who would do honor to any body of men, from among them. Can doughfacedness find a lower point? Can meanness descend farther?

Granger's Commercial College.

In another column will be found an advertisement of this institution. We can confidently recommend it to those desiring a complete mercantile education, as every way worthy of their support. We lately visited the institution, and can, therefore, speak of its complete arrangements and superior facilities for obtaining a thorough and practical mercantile education, from personal observation.

Mr. Granger, the Principal, is an experienced accountant, having had the management of books for several years in some of our largest banking and commercial houses, and is therefore well qualified to impart instruction in this branch of a business man's education.

Mr. Granger was fortunate in his selection of a location for his College. The central position of Mansfield, its accessibility from all parts of the state, the cheapness of living compared with city life, and the fact the same or greater facilities are offered for obtaining commercial knowledge, at one-half the fees, gives this institution advantages that will place it in an enviable position among its competitors.

Mr. G. has employed a succession of lecturers from the most eminent members of the Ohio bar, upon that most important subject to business men—commercial law, which will alone repay the student for the outlay incident to his whole course of tuition.

His remarkable success heretofore, as a teacher, and the testimonials he brings with him, are ample guarantees of his ability as a teacher, and we hope his success may be commensurate with his deserts.

J. J. Crittenden was elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Kentucky, on the 10th inst.

A Week of Disaster.

The week, ending January 14th, says the N. Y. Post, has been full with an accumulation of disaster. The Decem-ber storm which blew over the land with unmitigated severity, has swept the sea and our coasts with an unusual fierceness. Our marine record has recorded within the past week, from day to day, the serious effect of the storm in a vast number of damaged and wrecked vessels, involving a great loss of life and property. We need but specify the fine ship *Stiffordshire* which went down off the coast of Nova Scotia, with the captain and all the passengers; the steamship *Empire City*, which struck on the shore of Barnegat; the *Winfield Scott*, wrecked on the coast of California; the ship *Commerce*, foundered at sea; and the new steamer *San Francisco*, which, by our last accounts, was drifting, with its strong of human beings, helplessly upon the ocean. We have two reports of the last steamer. The first which reached us came from the Maria Freeman, the vessel which saw the *San Francisco* last, and the captain states that when he saw her, her engines were not working, her smoke pipe was gone and her decks were swept of everything. He was requested by the captain to stay by her, which he did until night, when a gale which increased to a hurricane sprang up, and the *San Francisco* was lost to sight; the captain of the Maria Freeman adds, that he thinks the steamer must have foundered.

ORIGIN OF THE EASTERN DIFFICULTIES.—The origin of the present difficulties between Russia and Turkey, may be briefly stated as follows: The Czar of Russia, as the head of the Greek Church, demanded in June last, certain guarantees from the Turkish government in regard to the rights of the Greek Church in the Ottoman Empire, and made a pretext of occupying the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, until these were given. The Sultan secured the required rights to the fullest extent, not only to Christians of the Greek Church, but of all other denominations. The Czar still retains possession of the Provinces, and the Sultan makes war with him for such invasion and occupation of part of the Turkish Territory.

U. S. SENATOR.—Mr. Cochran of Portage, has introduced joint resolutions in the House, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use all honorable efforts for the passage of an amendment to the Constitution, so as to provide for the election of United States Senators directly by the people. The reform contemplated by the honorable gentleman from Portage, is one that is in strict consonance with democratic sentiment and principle. The people have a right to have a direct vote upon the election of men to fill this important station. In theory, the constitution supposes that the members of the Legislature will represent the popular will, when they vote for a U. S. Senator; but it is notorious, that the candidate of the great majority of the people is often set aside by the operations of dishonest politicians.

FIRE IN MANSFIELD.—On last Monday morning, about half past seven, an alarm of fire! fire! was raised, which threw the populace into quite an excitement, owing to the extreme coldness of the morning and the high wind that prevailed. The fire was discovered to be in the building occupied by Mr. J. R. Thomas, immediately adjoining the office of the *Shield*. Fortunately the fire proved not so serious as first supposed. It was caused by some defect of the chimney in the garret of the house. The fire department of Mansfield, (which by the way, is an excellent organization) was promptly on hand, notwithstanding the thermometer stood at 10 degrees below zero, prepared for any emergency.

HARDWARE.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that a dissolution has taken place in the firm of Endley & Shepard on the 7th inst. The business will be continued by Mr. Endley, at the old stand, where he is prepared to see his friends and customers. His extensive stock will be found contain every thing in the hardware line. Dealers and others wanting goods, would do well to call on him, as he will sell at wholesale and retail at prices that will be satisfactory.

THANKS.—We return our thanks to Dr. J. N. Mowbray, of Mansfield, for politeness shown us whilst on a visit to that place a few days since. We are glad to know that the citizens of Mansfield fully appreciate the Doctor. We can fully recommend him as a gentleman and physician.

Two Grocery keepers in New Haven, were prosecuted before Esq. Chapman, Thursday last, for violating the law of 1851, forbidding the sale of liquors without license. The defendants were found guilty, and fined \$5 each, and cost.

CONGRESS AND LEGISLATURE.—We have been trying for the past week to find something in our Washington City and Columbus exchanges that would be of interest to our readers, but have been unable to do so, to any extent. In Congress the Erie matters have been discussed, without coming to any conclusion. Mr. Erving introduced a resolution amending the Constitution so as to elect the President by the people, directly. President Pierce has issued his proclamation against the expedition now being fitted out in California and elsewhere in the U. S. for the invasion of Mexico, and calls on all good citizens to prevent by all lawful means such enterprises. A bill dividing Ohio into two Judicial Districts, passed on the 18th.

In the Legislature during the past week there has been but little done of interest. After twenty-one ballots for Senator, no choice was made: Many penny being ahead, Allen next, then Pugh, and McDay last. The rub is between Many penny and Allen, but it is thought Allen cannot be nominated. The bill privileging Jews from arrest on their way to their synagogues passed.

We shall endeavor to keep our readers posted as to what transpires at our National and State Capitals, but it would be useless for us to number our columns with long reports of matters of no interest to them.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—On Sunday night last, Mr. Samuel Buchanan, of Mansfield, had a horse stolen from his stable, and on receiving information of the fact here, a man calling himself Stephen Hawley, who was stopping at the American Hotel, telegraphed to Mr. Buchanan that he believed a man by the name of Henderson (his partner, who had suddenly decamped) was the thief. Upon receiving this dispatch Mr. B. telegraphed back that Hawley should be arrested, which was accordingly done by Officer Baughman. Upon examination a set of burglar's tools, and a quantity of keys were found in his possession. The prisoner gave his name as above and stated that he was from Morrow county. The evidence was not very strong as to Hawley being the thief, but as he appeared rather suspicious, Justice Baughman bound him over for \$500 to appear at Court, in default of which he was sent to prison.

The New York Markets exhibit a does our own, an alarming increase in breadstuffs. What is to become of poor men with large families this winter, with flour at nine to ten dollars per barrel, as it is bound to be before long. The producers, and perhaps the country at large will be the greatest losers in the end. We are informed that more flour has been shipped from this country within a few months, than during the famine in Ireland.

Among the first-class hotels in this country, the North American, at Mansfield, stands pre-eminent. Waring and Myers, the Landlords, are perfectly at home in their business, and guests of this house never complain of inattention. It is perfect in all its arrangements, and we heartily commend it to the traveling public.

Spain and Cuba.

The position of the Spanish Government with reference to her colony of Cuba is growing yearly more difficult. Cuba is no longer a gold placer for the Spanish. She is held under the yoke at an expense of men and money that is double the income derived from the island, and which weighs heavily upon the tax paying resources of Spain.

At the last statements given the total taxes derived from Cuba at \$8,000,000, while to prevent the Creoles from revolting and declaring their independence, an army of near thirty thousand men, and a fleet of three or four hundred guns are stationed there, at a cost of at least sixteen millions a year.

For several years this annual outlay has made the island a heavy burden on Spain; the feelings of the Creoles have ripened into the most bitter hatred of their armed oppressors, and the indignation of the American people against such tyranny is as fresh as ever; the prospects are thus very bad for Spain; her heavy burdens must go on, until her population at home revolt at the luxury of a colony which robs their pockets without a prospect of return.

The commerce of Cuba is carried on almost entirely with strangers; thus, in 1851, out of her total exports of \$31,341,633, only \$2,000,000 went to Spain, and of her imports of \$31,311,430, only \$9,000,000 came from Spain. Thus with all her oppressions and prohibitions, Spain can only supply one-fourth of the commercial requirements of Cuba, and consumes but one-fifth of her productions.

Notwithstanding the stringent measures adopted by Spanish jealousy to shut us out from intercourse with our rich and lovely neighbor, seven-twelfths of her whole commerce is with the United States.—*Boston Times.*

According to N. Y. papers, the damage to the Great Republic was not so much as at first supposed. Three thousand tons of freight were untouched by fire, and is only damaged by water. It has been raised and pumped out, and may yet, the owner says, be made into as fine a vessel as float.

Correspondence of the Advertiser.

Mansfield, Jan. 22, 1853.
Meeri Editors.—You are both, I believe, from the land of Penn., as well as myself, one of you I know is, and can, therefore sympathize with me in the "change that has come over the spirit of my dream," since I left the "Smoky City."
How calm, how quiet, how beautiful is it to dwell in a country village! Away from the hurly-burly, noise, excitement, confusion incident to metropolitan cities, one has leisure to read, think and enjoy some of the blessings vouchsafed to mortals by a kind Providence. How great is the contrast between life in the turmoil of a city, and that of the calm repose of an inland village! In the one, the mind is kept almost constantly on the stretch, and racked by a multiplicity of cares; in the other, the elements of strife are silent, and the mind has an opportunity for reflection and repose. To one whose lot has been cast in those centres of trade, commerce and vice—whose brain has been on the treadmill of exertion for years—the retreat to the country, is almost equal to the opening of the portals of paradise to a sin-sick soul. Truly has it been said, "man made the City, but God made the Country."

How great the contrast between the gently rolling lands of Ohio, and the rough iron-bound hills of old Penn! I almost envy the inhabitants of this fair land their beautiful country—in the fertility of its soil, its facilities for market, and the intelligence of its inhabitants. How very short has been the period since its earliest settlement! It is within my memory (and I am not an old man) since this was considered the "far west." A few years since these splendid villages, beautiful farms and luxurious fruits were in embryo, and the place where they now stand, shrouded in nature's garden. But the onward march of progress the forests were stricken down with a force as potent as the rock which smote the rock in the desert and brought the living waters from its side; and Ohio has become one of the wealthiest and most influential States of this great confederacy.

But let us come to something practical, and of more interest to the general reader than our tanyard about cities, villages, farms, &c.
The literature of the west has kept pace with the onward march of improvement. There is a new work now in press in this place, containing about four hundred pages, octavo, entitled "The Excess of the West." It is written by an Attorney of this Court, of high literary and legal ability. The work is intended to show the evils of intemperance upon the Bench and the Bar, as well as upon the politics of the country. It is neatly printed, and will, from the interest, excellence and purity of its dictation, command a general perusal by the reading public. The style is high toned, chaste and beautiful, and in very many instances sublime.

I have been permitted to make an extract from one of the scenes which, while it will give you an idea of the author's ability at narration, will be interesting to the reader. In order to appreciate the extract it will be necessary to inform the reader as to some of the characters and circumstances:

Lemuel Hamlin was a lawyer of ability and wealth, strictly temperate, moral and religious. He was about to run for the office of State Senator, in opposition to Jerome Jenkins, an eminent member of the bar, but intemperate. Lemuel Hamlin had an only brother, younger than himself; person of an estate of considerable value, who had recently been admitted to the bar. This brother was slightly addicted to drink; and a Bar-Supper took place, at which the Hamlins and Jenkins attended. During the evening, the younger Hamlin fell from his chair, dead upon the floor. It was discovered upon investigation that he had been poisoned with prussic acid, and a vial fell from the pocket of Lemuel Hamlin to the floor, containing a portion of that poison. He was arrested, tried and sentenced to be hung for the murder of his brother. The conviction was brought about through the drunkenness of Judge Jones. Now the prison scene with his family—let the author speak:

"Soon after his conviction he wrote to his absent children as follows:

"My dear daughters! A misfortune has befallen your father which entitles him to your sympathy and your consolation. May I hope you will make no unnecessary do as in coming to my relief? Your affectionate father."

Upon the reception of the above intelligence their anxiety became insupportable, and moments seemed hours, and hours weeks, until they reached home, (which was only the day previous to that assigned for the execution) and received from their mother the cause for their speedy return, and the true situation of the father. Oh! what a crushing blow was that! Though their imaginations had been upon the rack, and every conceivable misfortune conjectured and magnified, and tortured all kinds of fearful shapes and contortions; yet how far short of the terrible reality! It was several hours before they could sufficiently compose to visit the prison. Finally, suppressing all emotion, or as nearly so as the poignancy of their deep grief would admit—for they had wonderful control over their feelings when we consider their youth and the additional fact, that they had never been schooled in the furnace of affliction—in company with their mother and sister, they proceeded to the jail. And here a scene occurred with which we would not pain our readers, but most gladly omit it, did not the faithfulness of our narrative imperiously demand the attempt to sketch this solemn meeting.

When they entered his cell, though heavily manacled, he stood erect, and affectionately and tenderly received them in turn—
"In all the silent manliness of grief."
He conversed coolly to his family for some time; but when he alluded to his demise on the following day, his daughters gave vent to a pent up agony in tones—
"So madly shrill, so piercing wail,"
that the father, no longer able to control his infatigable, proposed involving heavenly aid—
"knelt amid the clanking of his chains with his family around him, in the deepest devotion, feeling, prayed as follows—
"Heavenly Father, thou ordereest all things well. Thy will, and not mine be done. Thy ways are inscrutable and fast fading out. Thou who knowest all things, knowest that I am innocent of the blood of my brother; yet thou hast for some wise purpose, to finite eyes unseen, permitted this deep affliction; this terrible calamity; to come upon thy servant. * * * Preserve thy servant, with true christian fortitude and resignation to meet his impending fate, and save us through the merits of Christ. Amen."

After the family arose, the youngest little boy, about six years old, continued upon his knees, with his eyes closed and his little hands clasped, while the tears were trickling down his infant face, he exclaimed with great fervency: "Oh God, may you open a prison and let Peter go away. Open this big jail door and let my poor pa go home, oh, do!"
This little incident produced a state of things that defies description.

Foreign Affairs.

HALIFAX, Jan. 23.
The *Arabia*, with dates from Liverpool to the 7th inst., has arrived at this port. Cotton is unchanged with a good demand. Flour has advanced materially: Western Can is quoted at 42s and Ohio, Baltimore and Philadelphia at 43s—Corn had advanced 1s 6d per quarter.
Provisions quiet: Cereals 95 3-4.
The Atlantic arrived out at noon on the 5th inst.

The Turkish question is more complicated, and a general war is considered certain and unavoidable.
There was great excitement in the markets for Breadstuffs, and all descriptions had largely advanced, the market closing buoyant and much excited.

Brown & Shipley report a large business doing in American breadstuffs, and rapidly advancing prices, with an extensive speculative demand; all qualities of flour, wheat and Indian corn had considerably advanced, and quotes Western canal flour at 41s45, and Ohio and similar brands 42s43; sour flour 38s 37s, and mixed and white corn 48s49s.

Gardner's Circular quotes provisions unchanged, with a moderate business doing. The stock of beef on the 31st, at Liverpool, was 7,350 bbls, and of pork 4,000 do., mostly old. A large business doing in lard, but at lower prices to clear of the stock, and the market during the week had been heavy, but improved at the close, with oil at 53s. Tallow firm at 58 60s; Olive oil had advanced 11 5 5s. A small business was doing in tea. Sugar had advanced 1s per cwt. Coffee firm, with a poor supply. Rice firm.

At London, the money market was unchanged; Consols had greatly fluctuated and closed at 92 7-8, and unseated. The transactions in American securities continued small. The stock of cotton at Liverpool was 58,000 bales, of which 278,000 bales were American.

The steamer *Anders* arrived at Liverpool on the 1st inst. The City of Glasgow sailed for Philadelphia on the 6th inst.

A terrible snow storm had prevailed throughout Great Britain, France and Belgium; the roads were blocked up and the mails stopped for ten days; and it was feared disastrous floods would ensue, when the snow melted.

The Russo-Turkish affairs are more complicated than ever, and it was generally concluded that a general European war would certainly take place.

The weather in the north of Europe is very severe; the Baltic sea is packed with floating ice.

It was reported that a second duel between Lord Howden and Mr. Soule was to take place, but had been deferred, owing to sickness in the family of the former.

The Paris Monitor contains a circular of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to all French legations on the Eastern question. The document is moderate but firm. It commences by narrating the various phases of the Turkish question, and declares that France, England, Austria and Prussia, had solemnly recognized the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire of the Pasha, and that the affair at Sinope took place against all these provisions; and Russia having declared she only desired a material guarantee, therefore, to prevent the Ottoman territory and flag from further attacks from the sway of Russia, the French and English fleets have been ordered to enter the Black Sea. The circular terminates by expressing a hope that Russia will not expose Europe to new convulsions.

The same paper states authentically that the French Government is dissatisfied with the evasive conduct of Austria, and had addressed a strong letter of remonstrance intimating that further concessions must be made, or hostilities will be the result, which Austria must be prepared to abide, and that France will extend to Hungary and Italy. The Paris papers report that the Czar had given orders that immediate preparations be made for crossing the Danube, which forbids the hope of his last acceptance of the last note, and Constantinople give but little hope that anything can be done by diplomacy.

The Turkish Council had declared itself permanent and the Cabinet harmonious; and the Sultan had declared to the French ambassador that he would rather abdicate than accept assistance against his subjects.

The Russians have been permitted to occupy the frontiers of Austrian Wallachia, and to make purchases within the Austrian territory.
Constantinople was quiet. Trieste is named as a neutral place, when the four powers shall meet to carry on their negotiations. Recent intelligence from Constantinople confirms the report that the Porte had accepted the note presented by the four powers, stating it had no objections, on certain conditions, to grant an armistice, but insisted upon the evacuation of the Principalities and the maintenance of the Turkish sovereignty. It also consented to a Congress, in a neutral city, to revise existing treaties, and consider the propriety of the amelioration of the members of the Greek Church in his Empire.

The deliberations were continued in the Divan three days, and when the result was known, a tumult arose in Constantinople, and a mob of 3,000, led by the Ulemas, who assembled and declared the constitution violated by the Divan, and for a time a riot was apprehended, and a detachment of marines from the French and English steamers was called to Constantinople, and a proclamation issued by the Sultan, which restored quiet. Several of the mob were arrested and punished.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg, dated 20th, states that the Emperor of Russia has formally rejected the Vienna protocol and note of the 5th, but consents to examine the Turkish propositions of the 20th, although he refuses to recognise the right of European intervention in Russian and Turkish affairs.

The Russian statements affect not to feel the slightest alarm about the movements of the allied squadrons; on the contrary, they assert that the entry of the

fleet into the Black Sea will be a signal for a simultaneous outbreak in India, Algeria and Greece, and a Greek insurrection throughout Turkey, which are all being ready organized by the agents of the Czar.

There have been no operations of magnitude. Small skirmishes have taken place between the outposts, daily.

Constantinople dispatches state that the English charge in Persia succeeded in terminating the differences between Great Britain and that country.
The London Observer says that agents are on the way to the United States to purchase ships and ammunition for Russia. In England much indignation exists against Prince Albert. Particularly the independent papers, and the public voice protests that he is a tool of Russia, and that Aberdeen is under his influence. The Prince, it is stated, betrays all the Cabinet secrets respecting Russia, Austria and Germany. The matter is expected to come before Parliament.

It is current in the political circles that the Czar continues to tempt Napoleon to desert English alliance, and offers to consent to the French annexation of Belgium and Egypt, the Czar promising also to abandon the Bourbon cause.

REMOVAL OF FREE BLACKS TO LIBERIA.—The Legislature of Kentucky has been memorialized to aid, by appropriations of money in removing the free blacks to Liberia.

Free objects are so important as this to the people of the State. They ardently desire to get rid of all the free negroes, and this desire, fortunately, concurs with the true interests of blacks as well as of whites.

Five thousand dollars a year for five years, is all that is asked for an object of the highest importance, and the people of the State, so far as they have been called upon, have responded favorably to the application.

They regard it as imperatively necessary that this thing should be done—promptly, heartily, and liberally.

The money required is almost nothing when compared with the results to be attained by it. Without considering other consequences of removing the free negroes, the unfavorable influence they exert on the slave population imperatively demands the appropriation.

In all its aspects, the object is one of unimpaired good and the constitution of the State clearly and positively enforces it as a duty upon the Legislature of the State.

The Conscription permits slaves to be emancipated, but makes it a penitentiary offence in them to remain in the State.

Unless provision be made for their removal, the State would become accessory to their offence against its law.

They are required to go away, and it is the duty and interest of the State to provide the necessary means.

The failure to do so, would be highly unjust if not absolutely criminal, and besides that, it would omit the best opportunity at a light cost to diminish an evil of incalculable magnitude.

We trust this measure may receive early and favorable action at the hands of our present legislature.—*Louisville Ex.*

SPIRIT DRINKING IN SWEDEN.—In Sweden the people are fast rising to a fearful conviction of the self entailed miseries produced by spirit drinking. The late allusion to this vice in the King's speech, at the opening of the Diet, seems to have been more the reflex of incipient public opinion than an original conception of his own. Various petitions have been presented of late to King Oscar, praying him to "take such measures as shall avert the misery which threatens the nation if the production of spirits be allowed to continue in its present extent." The last of these petitions has 18,000 signatures. The people begin to assemble in large crowds, and to call tumultuously for the closing of the distilleries, "that they may be secure against death before the next harvest comes round." In some cases the mob has forcibly entered the distilleries, and with the cry—"The hell-drink shall not be made any more!" put out the fires. Hitherto no more violent excess than the above has taken place.

M. Alexander de Bodisco, the Russian Minister at Washington, whose death is announced by telegraph, was upwards of seventy years of age. He was a Wallachian noble by birth, and first entered the public service in Russia about fifty years ago, without fortune, but endowed with some knowledge of the French language and a clean hand-writing. He began in the twelfth or thirteenth grade of official employment, but was promoted, until at his death he had reached the third class, as a Privy Councillor, or equal in rank to a Lieutenant General. Previous to being sent as Envoy to this country—where he has resided about fifteen years—he had been Chargé at the Court of Stockholm. A few years after his arrival here he married Miss Williams, of Georgetown, a young American lady of remarkable beauty. By her he leaves seven small children, besides three grown-up nephews, and a niece of whom he always took a personal care. His pay as Envoy was \$20,000, which, by an intelligent economy, enabled him to add considerable to the handsome fortune he had acquired before coming to this country. At the time of his death he was very wealthy—estimated at half a million of dollars.

Divorce laws of many Western States is illustrated by a correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from India, who says that in a village in which he resides there lives a mother who had a husband whose name she does not bear, who has two daughters, each of them divorced wives, one of whom obtained her bill while her husband lay on his death bed, while in the same village resides a man, who has two wives living, (one of them divorced), and that these wives are mother and daughter.

There are fewer slaves in Delaware and Maryland than there were 60 years ago.

For the Advertiser.
"What will not masters do when servants thus presume."

BARNABAS BURNS, Esq.—Sir:—As the principal contributor to the *Shield* and *Banner*, you have a right, per excellence, to a passing notice. And when your late elevated position as a legislator, and the grand results to the State are remembered, it surely becomes the well served constituency to pay the grateful tribute of "well done, good and faithful servant." Fame is, the perfume of "heroic deeds," and men of great qualities do not always succeed in public life; and as a model, or representation, we will take yourself in proof of the universally admitted proposition, that "fidelity belongs to the nature of man." However humbling this may be to great minds that are generally found inhabiting elevated regions, it is nevertheless a truth, and will afford an excuse for the present motto;—that brings the "Senator" down to occupy the lowly station of a public servant, nor must you arrogate to yourself a master's place, when you take your seat in Congress. These humiliating doctrines, sir, might have been dispensed with, if it had not been for the disobedient and refractory "factionists," "disorganizers," of the north. How much more easy and becoming the canaille to have uncovered themselves to all the "democracy" when that "democracy" is found concentrated in the giant editor of the *Shield* and *Banner*. It is exceedingly difficult to tell what must be done with them, to be subdued, they must, like Manueus be thrown overboard, and like him be permitted to have the satisfaction of drying themselves upon a rock. Your powerful and pointed political articles that weekly add so much grace to the *Shield*, sink the scales when weighed against alike productions from the pen of Crosswell, of the *Albany Argus*, [by-the-by, the greatest politician in the United States], and like him you may divide and derange, but to reunite belongs to other minds. You have arrived sir, at the stand-point: in view of the entire democracy of Richland county, they have an undoubted right to look at you, and to inquire into a public man in all the tenets. Their interrogations are solely for the satisfaction of the sovereign people, nor will one word be set down as malice. For Nicias admits that the public is more disposed to censure than to praise, nor do we wish to see you measuring a hair, or weighing a feather, to get at facts, but plain answers to plain questions are demanded and expected. In the present juncture, perhaps humility is best, the attempt to fly like an eagle with the wings of a wren, may exhaust strength. Having a constitution naturally slender, in an impaired condition, lingering along by slow degrees, you have arrived at the alternative of parting with the last public pulse, or dropping prematurely into a political grave—a warning to politicians of like calibre never to raise more spirits than they can conjure down. Liberty sir, liberty is Columbia's boast, but the public may cease to employ you as one of its guardians. The schemes of a Burchell can no longer be serviceable—the secret is out—the arena open, but what need you care? you have feathered your nest, and you can at any time flee away. But in order to silence the babbling of the officious, will you be so condescending sir, as to give definite answers to the subjoined interrogatories. Did you approve Col. Todd's nomination, and go in for the banks? Did you hold meetings in different parts of the county, and write communications against the State ticket in Mr. Glessner's paper, when the tacking mind of that gentleman took the alarm, and refused any longer to publish? Did you vote for Chase for the United States Senate? Did you agree in uniting with Mr. Chase to go for the repeal of the black laws? Did you write home, when at Columbus, to Col. Hooker and others, to keep down public sentiment against you, for violation of faith to the democracy? Did you oppose Col. Medary because your brother did not get the clerkship? Did you attempt the distraction of the democracy, because your brother failed to get a subaltern clerkship in the house? Did you exercise all your influence, or any, at Columbus, against Ohio's favorite son, the Hon. Wm. Allen, in being President of the Convention? Cause—discovering you voting for Mr. Chase, an ultra abolitionist. Now sir, if any of these charges are true, it is better to have one thorn plucked out, than all remain. Scrambling will soon be over for the fruit, for constituents becoming poor and scarce, will see it is useless any longer to shake the tree. But (the fates forbid it) if all are true, even then, the clique can sing: "Such was his worth, our loss is such, We cannot love too well or grieve too much."

Nicias.
P. S.—Is there no danger that you may abuse some one nearly as good as yourself? Be careful!

From California.
The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independence on Saturday, making a trip in twenty days. Business was very dull. Hon. Hugh Smith had recovered from his wounds. Kit Carson, Fletcher, and others had just arrived from California, having left Los Angeles on the 26th of October. Lieut. Whipple was met with a train of wagons near Fort Webster, en route for Santa Barbara. Capt. Ewell was also met, with a company of dragoons, on the march to the White Mountains.

Aubrey and his party had reached Penos, with but little loss.

James M. Smith, agent of the Apache Indians, died at the house of Mr. Thompson, at Dona Ana. His family reside in Washington City.

The Utah Indians have been committing thefts in the settlements.
A Mrs. Jane Wilson had been taken from the Camanches, she having been captured by them while on her way to California from Texas. Her husband, and others of the party had been killed. She says that they have another white woman in captivity. Mrs. Wilson's sufferings are described as having been very great and revolting.